THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VII., N°. 408. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ANY parties having claims on, or indebted to the Estate of the late CHARLES WILLS of Shanghae are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned.

JOHN L. MACLEAN.
19ju Shanghai, 14th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*. 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.
12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

SHIPPING.

TO BE SOLD.

A FAST Sailing Fish Boat built in 1857, with fine accommodation and all fittings complete. As she now lies opposite Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Jetty. Apply to

E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

THE fine teak built Barque "*NIMROD*," 234 Tons Register and of large carrying capacity, now lying off the Shanghae *Dock-yard*

She is in every respect a desirable Vessel, not only for accommodating Chinese Passengers, but having a spar Deck would be useful for a Receiving Ship or as a Hospital.

She can be sent to Sea immediately.

Any further information respecting her, and the terms of sale, &c, may be obtained on application to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf Shanghae, 30th April, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO is this day dissolved by mutual consent,

F. KUPFERSCHMID.
WILLIAM T DATO.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

F. KUPFERSCHMID, B. A. WARDELL, and A. N. SHEARER have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, as GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, under the firm of

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as *Auctioneer & General Commission Agent* at this Port.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. BENJ: A. WARDELL, in the firm of WARDELL, HEDGE & Co., ceased on the *31st of Jany last*; all the outstanding accounts will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the style of HEDGE & Co.

WARDELL, HEDGE & Co.
26ju Foochow, April 15th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned as a Merchant at this place will in future be carried on under the style of JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

JAMES MACDONALD.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

WITH reference to the above Mr. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is appointed Agent for our Firm at this Port.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.
17jy Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. M. GRAY is authorised to sign our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.

D. DE BARROS.
tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm ceased, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26ju Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

~~NOTICE.~~

~~MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAMWOOD, are authorised to sign for the BORNEO COMPANY, Limited.~~

~~JOHN HARVEY,~~
~~*Director.*~~
~~tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.~~

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our *firm from this day.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836, with a Paid-up Capital of SIXTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS,

Has now Accumulated Funds Invested to an Amount

EXCEEDING ONE MILLION STERLING.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai & Foochow.
29my Shanghai, 4th May, 1858.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S

INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED ONE MILLION STERLING.

1856. £		1857. £		1857. £
222,000	Fire Premiums	289,000	Increase	67,000
72,780	Life	110,960	Increase	38,000
17,338	Life Annuities	27,000	Increase	9,600
820,000	Accumulated Funds	1,088,000	Increase	268,000

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal to be had on application.

The Income of the Company now exceeds £450,000 a Year.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai & Foochow.
29my Shanghai, 4th May, 1858.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1836.
INVESTED FUNDS, ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE Premiums received on Fire Insurances in the year 1857 amounted to upwards of £239,000. Insurances are effected, at home and abroad, on Property of every description—the Premiums are moderate, the settlement of claims liberal and prompt. The Losses in 1857 were £165,000, and the sums paid in settlement of Losses exceed One Million sterling.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai & Foochow.
29my Shanghai, 4th May, 1858.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1836.
INVESTED FUNDS, ONE MILLION STERLING.

LIFE Insurance in all its branches. The sum insured by Policies issued in 1857 was £502,000; the Premiums thereon, £16,215 15*s.* 6*d.*; the total revenue from Premiums, £110,900. In addition to the foregoing, £26,995 17*s.* 7*d.* was received in purchase of Annuities. The Income of the Company is now upwards of £450,000 a Year. Prospectuses may be had on application, and attention is specially invited to the system of Guaranteed Bonuses.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai & Foochow.
29my Shanghai, 4th May, 1858

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
For the benefit of the Estate of the late CHARLES WILLS,

SUPERIOR SHERRY WINE, in 3 doz: Cases...at Tls. 8 ₩ doz.
Do. MADEIRA WINE, in 3 doz: Cases,..at Tls. 9 „
Do. CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz: Cases,..at Tls. 9 „

Apply to
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
19ju Shanghai, 14th May, 1858.

FOR SALE.

MAPS of INDIA
City of Delhi.
„ Lucknow.
„ Cawnpore.
Do. CHINA
Canton River.
Plan of Shanghai.
In Books and Sheets.

HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 7th May, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,......	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

WILLIAMS' MIDDLE KINGDOM,
2 vols. with a Map,
ON SALE, AT H. FOGG & Co.'s
tf Shanghae, 14th May, 1858.

~~TO BE SOLD,~~

~~A very fine BILLIARD TABLE, new Cloth, with Cues, Marking-board, complete. On view on the premises of~~

~~GEO. WM: HOGG & Co.~~
~~tf Shanghae, April 30th, 1858.~~

~~EX "EXCELSIOR."~~

~~TO BE SOLD the following WINES:~~
~~STEINWINE.~~
~~KLINGELBERGER.~~
~~LIEBFRAUMILCH.~~
~~SPARKLING HOCK.~~
~~ZELLER ROTHER, (a red wine).~~
~~JOHANNISBERGH.~~

~~Apply to~~
~~G. H. STYAN.~~
~~tf Shanghai, 24th April, 1858.~~

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.

Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK „ „
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. „
CHAMPAGNE „ „
SELTZER-WATER.
Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
ft Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG
FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALMACK PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two closes of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.

tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street*, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to
SAML. BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

H. EVANS,
Bread and Biscuit Baker, Cook and Confectioner.
SHIPS' BREAD KILN-DRIED.
N.B.—Wedding Cakes, Muffins and Crumpets, Luncheon and Wine Biscuits, Pic-Nic Pies.

UNION HOTEL & RESTAURANT.
PROPRIETORS
EVANS, SUTTON & Co.
N.B.—Private Quoit Ground and Bowling Green.
Premises opposite to the British Consulate.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"*WILLIAM THE FOURTH.*"
AND
"*SOUNDARY.*"
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th a 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Captain BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 30th May, at day light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong. She will not call at Amoy.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Friday, the 28th May*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day. Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to

E. WARDEN, *Agent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1858.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—One Million Sterling.
Reserve fund—£150,000.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Esq., *Chairman*.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY BARKLEY HENDERSON, *Deputy Chairman*.
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY DOVETON.
Col. JAMES HOLLAND.
Mr. ALDERMAN FINNIS.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES HORSBURGH MACDONALD.
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq.
CHARLES GRENVILLE MANSELL, Esq.
JOHN CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
ALEXANDER REMINGTON, Esq.
Major General DUNCAN SIM.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
JAMES THOMSON Esq.

Head Office, 27, Cannon Street London.

General Manager:
FRANCIS R. NEILSON, Esq.

Manager in Calcutta, ..M. BALFOUR, Esq.
" *in Bombay*, ..J. G. H. BROWN, Esq.
" *in Madras*, ..DAVID ALLARDICE, Esq.
" *in Agra*, ...A. H. MATTHEWS, Esq.
" *in Lahore*, ...T. BAILEY, Esq.
" *in Hongkong*, HENRY TURNER, Esq.

A BRANCH OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK is this day Established in *Shanghai* by the Authority of the Board of Directors in *London*.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
tf Shanghai, 22nd May, 1858.

~~TO LET.~~

~~SEVERAL fine large ROOMS, with or without Board in the House occupied by~~
~~KUPPERSCHMID & Co.~~
~~Shanghai, 22d May, 1858.~~

~~FOR SALE.~~

~~A PLOT OF GROUND, situated on the North side of the Race Course, measuring 5 *mow*, 5 *fun*, with Stables, &c., thereon. The whole surrounded by a solid brick wall.~~
~~Apply to C. THORNE.~~
~~o Shanghai, 17th May, 1858.~~

RECEIVED PER MARCH OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and SUMMER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 20th May, 1857.

THE North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY MAY 22 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	......Mar. 25	Singapore,	......April 29
Bombay,	......April 16	Hongkong,	......May 13
Calcutta,	...... —	New York,	......Mar. 10
Galle,	........April 21		

◆

BIRTH.

At Shanghae, on the 19th instant, the Wife of W. H. PITTOCK, Esq., H. M.'s Acting Vice-Consul, of a Daughter.

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 21st May, 1858.		*Ending 21st May, 1857.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
15.—	71	58	65	60
16.—	70	59	66	60
17.—	67	57	76	60
18.—	70	57	72	50
19.—	65	55	72	52
20.—	68	55	72	52
21.—	71	59	73	58

To be continued weekly.

◆

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.—No business.

OPIUM.

Malwa, ...	little doing	Tls. 400	Shanghai weight.
Patna, ...	do.	" 575	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—May 21st, *Adolf van Nassau*, (Du. bq.), 411. Mester, from Macao.

DEPARTURES.—May 21st, *Hafis*, (Ham. bq.), 420. Hinrichsen, for Ningpo, and *Hannibal*, (Ham. sch.), 142, Livoni, for Ningpo.

◆

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, Commanders Mendes, R.N., and Bythesea, R.N.; Lieutenants Walker, R.N., Mitchell, R.N., Creasy, R.N., Darling, R.N., and Percival, R.N.; Messrs. N. Duus. Garnier, Maynard, J. Cardno, G. Manjeebhoy, R. Coverjee, and C. Dhurumsybhoy. Landed at Amoy, —Mr. R Fortune; Comr. Campion, R.N. Mr. and Mrs. S. Odell, Capt. Jauncey, and Comr. Pearse, R.N., for Foochow. Per *Hellespont*, Capt. Hawkins, Messrs. Robt. Jardine, and Lewellyn.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tze*, Messrs. F. Booker, Reiche, G. Cooper Turner, R. H. Anthon, and Capt. Cairns.

◆

IN our last Number when naming the rivers which it is desirable should be open for foreign vessels to navigate, a blank was left, in error, in those of the province of Kiang su, wherein the Wong poo or Shanghai river running to Su chau and upon which this settlement stands, should have been inserted. We are endeavouring to obtain information respecting the rivers already enumerated and shall then return to the subject.

H. M. Sc.-st. Sloop *Cruiser*, Captain Fellowes, 17 guns, arrived from the Gulf of Pecheli on the 20th. She brings dates to the 15th inst., by her we are put in possession of some facts that have transpired there up till that time, which we had the pleasure of presenting to our local readers in an *extra*, yesterday morning.

We continue the narrative of events from the date of our last letters per *Sampson*, (29th April), when the *Nimrod* and *Cormorant* had grounded on the bar at the mouth of the Pei-ho.

The boats of the squadron were towed by *Slaney* to the bar to lighten them, which was effected by relieving them of all their heavy weight, and in the afternoon they floated over, the *Cormorant* taking up a position within 450 yards of the Southern forts. Had she been fired upon she had not a shot on board to return, all being out in boats, but they were soon restored to the lockers. The *Nimrod* anchored about 300 yards further off. The day following, being the last of grace, it oozed out that the answer that had been waited for was unsatisfactory, and that the powers of the Imperial Commissioner who had arrived at Taku a few days before were not sufficiently full to satisfy the English and French Ambassadors, this was soon made known throughout the two Squadrons by the signal hoisted on board the flag ship "Landing party to be in readiness to land," for a time the bustle of preparation was active but it died away,—the Interpreters went in again with some communication and night closed in on the disappointed blue jackets. In the morning the interpreters returned from the shore, conferences were held between Plenipotentiaries and Admirals and the latter being called upon by the Plenipotentiaries to act upon Taku and Teen-tsin went in on the 2d May to reconnoitre and, it was supposed, to plan the attack, which they subsequently declined making, in consequence of the smallness of the force, though there were then three French Gun-boats, one English Gun-boat, two Despatch-boats and the *Coromandel* inside the bar, with ship's boats and about 3,100 men in the fleet.

On the 5th the *Durance*, French screw steamer, arrived, on the 9th the *Fury* with Gun-boats *Leven* and *Staunch*, and on the 10th the *Hesper*, with Gun-boats *Bustard*, *Opossum*, *Firm*, and French steamer *Meurthe*.

On this accession of force, for which operations had been delayed, the Naval Commanders-in-Chief were again requested to operate on Ta-ku and Teen-tsin but again they declined, alleging that they could only take the forts and abandon them. As such an evacuation, followed by the departure of the Fleet, would savor of defeat in the eyes of the Chinese and be likely to impair our prestige, this half measure was not deemed advisable, and in this state matters remained on the 15th when the *Cruiser*, which had arrived on the 12th from Hongkong, left.

The *Mitraille*, French Gun-boat, and the *Surprise*, English Despatch-boat, should join the squadron on the 15th or 16th and other vessels to return with the *Sampson* from Hongkong would soon follow.

The number of Chinese troops at the Forts is estimated at 10,000 men. Drilling has been observed, and junks were being sunk to obstruct the narrow passage of the river. There were eight steamers inside of the bar and six more could get in on any day, but so many would fill the channel along the whole front of the forts.

The American and Russian Ministers have had two meetings each, with the Governor-general Tan and his colleagues, but the English and French Plenipotentiaries have not seen him, having refused to treat except with a mandarin having full powers which it appears he is not vested with.

On the other hand it appears that the Plenipotentiaries of the neutral powers are satisfied and it is currently rumoured that a verbal agreement to some of their demands has been conceded, including more ports to be opened for trade, security to persons visiting the interior, and access to the Court at Peking when desired.

One of our correspondents says that a spirit of concession has begun to manifest itself, and it is expected that access to Peking for the Plenipotentiaries will be obtained peacefully, and negotiations probably be conducted in the Capital—whereas another reports that on the 13th it was decided that the forts were to be taken on the 15th, which was the day the *Cruiser* left.

As there is evidently a desire on the part of the Plenipotentiaries that the attitude of affairs, whilst pending, should not be known away from the spot, it is not improbable that the latter may be true.

There does not appear to have been any dispatches sent from the Squadron for the last mail, and those forwarded per *Sampson* were, we know, too late for the previous one.

After remaining so long in anxious suspense as to the real state of affairs in the North, with nothing but Chinese contradictory rumours to speculate on, we had hoped that the first authentic news would have announced that negotiations were well advanced for the peaceable concession of privileges and reparation of wrongs out of which the Northern Expedition has originated, or that a blow had been struck which would have been felt in the innermost recesses of the Imperial city.

If, when Lord Elgin arrived at the mouth of the Pei-ho he was unsupported by sufficient power to enforce his demands, it is to be regretted that they were made, as a slight knowledge of Chinese polity, experience at Canton, and the reception his overtures forwarded from Shanghai had met with, should have sufficed to convince him that they would be evaded. But that he was ready to follow up the policy he had decided on appears evident as, when the result of the communication to the Court of Peking proved unsatisfactory, the Allied Ambassadors at once requested the naval authorities to act upon Ta-ku and Teen-tsin in order that they might carry their designs into effect.

Waiting, with no small degree of impatience, we should imagine, the Ambassadors see the force considerably augmented on the 9th and 10th by the arrival of the required Gun-boats and other vessels. They again call upon the Admirals to operate and are again refused, although with the large naval force then there, consisting of twenty-nine ships-of-war of all classes, thirteen of which are Gun-boats that can ascend the river, they appear to be in a position to proceed to Teen-tsin and make any terms they choose with the Chinese government under their guns at that point.

We do not presume to oppose our opinion on Naval and Military tactics to that of the authorities who have the direction of them, but we fear there is a want of union between the high Civil and Naval authorities on the policy to be adopted on the China Question in the North, we cannot otherwise account for the delay in bringing matters to a point. We learn that Sir M. Seymour was prepared to commence operations after the reconnaisance on the 2d of May but that Admiral R. de Genouilly objected that there was not sufficient force, we may therefore infer that the second refusal, after the arrival of the Gun-boats, was on the part of the French.

We have been opposed to this alliance from the first, when it was so graciously determined to allow the French to furnish 1,000 men to join in our operations against Canton. We then said, as it was our own quarrel we ought to fight it out. We needed no assistance then, the delay that occurred there arising from an over-estimate of the strength to be arrayed against us, as the sequel proved. Admiral Seymour had, when backed by only a small force, breached the stone walls of Canton and entered the city, as he threatened to do, we cannot therefore suppose *he* considers *his* forces insufficient for the capture of the mud forts at Taku garrisoned by Chinese who have never had Europeans opposed to them in active warfare, and whose strength, we imagine, would be as easily annihilated as the muster roll on which they may be entered. No! it is the French force that is insufficient and being waited for, that which we learn are now arriving and on their way to China, who must not be disappointed in partaking of any glory to be acquired, that the French journals may invent something more to boast of, than has lately graced their columns, disparaging to the English.

Thus embarrassed on one side, with the interposition of the neutrals on the other and the contumacy of the Chinese in front, whose policy is to gain time in the hope they cherish that news of the recapture of Canton will cause the withdrawal of a portion of the the forces from the Pei-ho, and the season induce the departure of the remainder, Lord Elgin's position must indeed be perplexing, feeling that he has the power, single handed, to consummate his plans, but is entangled in the alliance that has been ill-advisedly woven for him.

With all these perplexities and obstacles or others that may be thrown in his way, we believe Lord Elgin will not be driven into signing a Treaty not calculated to satisfy the just expectations of the public both in this country and in England.

Far is it from our wish to inflict upon the innocent people of the North punishment for the offences of those at Canton, but delay will we fear make it inevitable, our forces increasing as do the numbers of those who may unhappily be the victims of the obduracy of their government. Had the advance been made by a *coup* at the first no opposition would have been organized and a great sacrifice of life probably avoided.

The *Cruiser* went from Hongkong to the Gulf direct and arrived there on the 12th. It was expected she would have called in here for the mail on her way up. She left again for the Gulf this morning. Capt. Fellowes, who has lately received his promotion, remaining here for an opportunity to go home, and Commander Bythesea taking the command.

The following is from a Correspondent:

GULF OF PECHILI, 15*th May*, 1858.

Any one who has had some experience in dealing with the Chinese, will know that the sailor's phrase of "backing and filling" describes their method of proceeding exactly. In all that respects the *manner* of conducting their affairs, the history of negotiations might be written before hand; and as to the *substance*—what concessions have been made, and what conclusions reached—that can only be known when the process of "interpellation" has been completed.

There is however enough of novelty in the circumstances of this present expedition to make it worth while to note the successive steps by which the future conclusions (whatever they may be) will have been reached.

On the 30th April, the Russian Admiral Count Poutiatine, and U. S. Minister Mr. Reed, each in a small steamer of his own, went in over the Bar and anchored at the mouth of the *Pei-ho*, just outside the mud forts which guard the entrance. Communications were had with *Tan*, Governor-general of the province of *Pechili* and two associated mandarins of rank, who had been sent down for the purpose of receiving the Foreigners, and a long interview was held, in a tent temporarily erected for the purpose, on the 3rd of May. Reference to Pekin being necessary, there was a pause of some days: another interview on the 10th and then another pause, which continues up to this date.

During all this time, great preparations were making outside for an attack on the forts by the Allies. The six days allowed for a satisfactory answer to their communications having expired, it was expected that "a brush" would be the inevitable consequence of the contumacy supposed to have been shewn by the mandarins; but it was subsequently made known that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros had allowed them six days more, which have only just now expired.

During this time, it is understood that a spirit of concession has begun to manifest itself, and the general expectation *now* is that access to Pekin for the Plenipotentiaries will be obtained peacefully, and that the negotiations will be conducted most probably in the Capital itself.

No interview has yet taken place between *Tan* and the Allied Chiefs, but arrangements are understood to have been made for their speedy reception on shore. In the mean time, almost daily arrivals of ships—French and English Gun-boats, chiefly—increase the formidable character of the force at the anchorage; it now amounts to thirty vessels, all told. The Chinese on their part are engaged in sinking junks to obstruct the narrow channel of the river below the forts.

OBSERVER.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Aden*, Capt. Bernard, arrived at Woosung on Saturday last the 15th inst., the dates by her from ports beyond Hongkong had been already received by the *Yang-tsze*, private steamer, on the 12th. The latter vessel left this harbour again before the mail per *Aden* was delivered here, and is to be in Hongkong in time for the outward mail on the 22nd, thus leaving Woosung 48 hours after the mail steamer *Formosa*, and giving more than three days for replying to the letters she had brought, whilst those by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer were not received in time to be replied to.

The *Aden* is to leave with the mails for Europe, &c., at day-light of Sunday the 30th inst. Letters by her are calculated to arrive in London *viâ* Marseilles on the 28th July, and answers by return of mail should be received in Shanghai on the 29th of September. She is not to call at Amoy on her way down, that arrangement having been abandoned. In future the mails between Hongkong and Shanghai will go and come direct, and there will be a line from Hongkong to Amoy and Foochow.

(Communicated.)

REBELLION IN CHEHKIANG.

THE progress of the long-haired rebels has obtained so much importance in the province of Chehkiang that we shall consider it our duty in future to keep the foreign public regularly informed of it—the position and movements of the rebels—especially as the latest intelligence, we have received respecting them, state one body to be within five days march from Ningpo—one of the ports open to foreign trade, where foreign merchants have established themselves since the concluding of the Treaty on the conditions therein stipulated.

We formerly mentioned that the long-haired rebels then in Chehkiang had come from the province of Kiangsi by the Chang yuh pass. We subsequently heard that a body of rebels had come from Nganhwuy province also into Chehkiang near to the town of Chanhwa, seemingly to join those who had entered Chehkiang by the Changyuh pass, and then move on the capital, Hangchau.

The latest intelligence received from Chehkiang respecting their position and movements is as follows:—

One body of the long-haired rebels had taken, and were in possession of the district town of Lanki; another body was moving up the Kinhwa branch of the river in the direction of the prefecture city of Kinhwa, where the celebrated so-called Ningpo hams are made. This city is only distant four days march from the district of Funghwa (the one adjoining Ningpo) where they are certain to be joined by the mountaineers who have for many years past been notoriously opposed to the ruling authorities.

The rebels had got possession of the city of Chuchau and it is considered certain that the city of Kuchau had also fallen into their hands, by the rumors lately current at Hangchau. One body had gone on the derection of Wánchau on the seaboard,

It is now invariably stated in Hangchow and Ningpo that the long-haired rebels now in Chehkiang are under Shih-ta-kae, the so called Assistant king. It is however not known whether he is now connected with Hung-sew-tseuen the Head of the Taeping rebels.

As nearly all the imperial troops in Funghwa and Ningpo were lately removed to the Tseentang river above Hangchau to oppose the rebels, which it was imagined, were moving on the latter place the capital of the province, it is supposed that the rebels will take advantage of the absence of the troops to make a rapid movement over the Funghwa mountains from Kinhwa on Ningpo and Tszeki.

Our latest advices from Ningpo inform us that great excitement and apprehensions existed amongst the well to do Chinese at both these towns of the local black-guards taking advantage of the state of affairs rising and plundering them. On the 14th instant a deputation of the leading Chinese merchants and the gentry of Ningpo and Tszeki waited on the British Consul to ascertain what steps the British government would take if the long-haired rebels appeared there; and if the British naval forces would render assistance in case there should be a local rising of the black-guards at Ningpo.

At present there is no British vessel of war at Ningpo, H. M. Str. *Surprise* having been lately removed, unfortunately when a vessel of war was more required at Ningpo to protect British interests there than any time during the last five years.

THE Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society held its regular monthly meeting at the Shanghai Library on Tuesday evening last. Robert Arnold, Esq. was admitted a member of the Society.

A Paper "On the Aborigines of China," translated for the Society from a Native Manuscript, was read by the Secretary. It was the first half of a series of sketches, eighty-two in all, each sketch being a brief description of a single tribe and each accompanied by a drawing or picture.

The original work was executed by a native scholar and artist in 1777, the prosperous days of the Emperor Kienlung. It is made up into two equal parts, in form not unlike two heavy portfolios—each half being one continuous sheet, doubled into forty-one folds, so that at each opening the Reader has spread out before him, on his left hand a sketch of a single tribe, and on his right hand a pictorial illustration of some of the manners and customs of that tribe.

Viewed as a specimen of Chinese chirography and drawing the work is quite a curiosity, and though very brief, it gives a large amount of information regarding free and independent families or tribes of men, whose existence in China is noticed in the earliest records of this Empire when they were occupants of the soil and refused to submit to the Emperor's decrees.

It has been supposed that these tribes are identical with those in Burmah called Karens, the two names *Karens* and *Miáutsz* having the same meaning, namely, aborigines, or "Children of the soil."

Supplementary to the Paper "On the Geography of Central Asia," laid before the Society at a former meeting, some additional notices were read; these referred to the border regions between the Chinese and their neighbours on the West, South-west, and South, especially to Kokan and to the Himalayas. For the facts given, in this supplementary paper, the principal authorities cited were Lieutenants H. G. Raverty and T. G. Montgomerie and the Messrs. Schlagintweit. Yule's new book was also referred to in the conclusion of the Paper.

The following Notification was issued by H. B. M.'s Consul after his interview with the Toutai on Saturday last mentioned in our issue of that day. The subject is being ventilated and will be resumed by us.

No. 5. NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, *15th May*, 1858.

It having been brought to the notice of the undersigned that a Levy of a percentage charge had been substituted for the proposed tax of three Candareens per piece on Longcloths, the abandonment of which was notified by Circular bearing date 12th inst. he deems it right to make known that H. E. the Taoutae has distinctly declared that he was not cognizant of the fact and that he would issue immediate orders forbidding all levy upon, or interference with foreign Import Merchandize.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON,
H. B. M. Consul for Shanghae.

To the British Mercantile
Community, *at Shanghae.*

The Shipment of Chinese Coolies and Sepoys to Cuba.

The Havana correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* writes that—"since April 10th 1855, 17,644 Asiatics have been received for eight years servitude in Cuba of whom more than twenty per cent have already disappeared, 3,117 have died on the vessels engaged in this traffic, during the voyage, by disease, suicides, &c., which is nearly one sixth of all taken on board, without including several casualties, mutinies, &c., which have caused the destruction of whole cargoes.

"Of some three or four thousand received previous to the 10th April 1855 nearly all have perished. It is not probable that a tenth will remain at the close of their eighth year.

"We are to have a cargo of Sepoys, it is said, to add to our heterogeneous mixture of Cuban stock."

Again under date of February 15th 1858.—"We have had several cargoes of Negroes landed in the past two or three weeks, covering over two thousand hands for Cuban labor. We have also the other class of laborers by the American ship *Challenge* 137 days from Swatow, left with 620 coolies, thrown over 286 on the voyage, also by the American ship *Kate Hooper*, left with 616 coolies, five killed in a mutiny, and twenty two died from ship fever, &c."

THE VERMILION FORBIDDEN CITY.

(Continued from No. 407.)

North of the Historical Society's hall may be found the office of the *Court Stables*; the *Court Victualling Department*; and the Imperial Depôt for Court *Medicines*.

11. The *Túng-hwá-Mun*, or Eastern flowery gate of the Forbiden city.

12. The *Wú-ying-tien*, or Military-valor-hall, is west of the Western Concord Gate. Although having a very martial name, it is used as a storehouse for the printing blocks of imperial editions of the best works. The pages of Chinese books are cut in pairs on thin wooden blocks, about double the thickness of the stereotype-plates used in the Western world. To the north of this building may be found the *Yú-tuh-táng*, or folding and stitching rooms for the imperial printing establishment. To the west may be found

13. The *Tsháng-i-kyien*, or Department for imperial *clothing*. Here the garments are manufactured according to the ritual, and preserved in wardrobes.

14. The *Hyien-án-kúng*, or Palace of general tranquillity. This is a college for the education of the sons of the higher officers serving in the eight banners. To the north of this palace are the schools of Turkistan and Ava, and the Art department.

15. The *Néi-wú-fú*, or office of the court Intendant. This building is found north of the *Si-hwá-mun*, or *Western flowery gate*; it fronts east. The establishment has three courts and seven offices, and has under its control the receipts and expenses of the court; sacrifices, banquets, rewards, fines; and all that relates to the arts, trades, and industrial occupations.

16. The *Kwáng-tshú-sz*, or Provision Commissariat. This building is on the same line, at the extreme north. It is the principal crown magazine. Here are deposited all the objects appertaining to the six depôts of the Court Intendance, such as silver, furs, silk fabrics, dresses, tea and porcelain.

17. The *Nán-hyün-tien*. This throne-hall is situated against the southern wall. There may be seen the portraits of the sovereigns of preceding dynasties. A short distance northward may be seen

18. The *Sí-hwá-mun*, or Western-flowery-gate of the forbidden city, having three portals supplied either with real red wood or an imitation, and highly gilt. The central portal, as at the other gates, is opened only for the emperor.

19. The *Ky'ien-ts'ing-mun*, or gate of Celestial purity. This has five rows of dividing pillars, and three portals. There are three flights of ascending stairs, each having nine steps. Before the steps are a pair of colossal bronze lions. To this gate the emperor frequently repairs, and there decides state affairs.

20. The *Ky'ien-ts'ing-kúng*, or Palace of Celestial purity. In length it has nine rows of dividing pillars; and in breadth five. Here the emperor repairs when he wishes to deliberate upon any subject with the highest dignitaries of the realm; or to see those officers who may be presented either for distinguished offices, or for promotion. Here too, on New-year's day, the emperor receives and entertains the princes. Here it was that in the 50th year of the reign called *K'áng-hyi* (1711) the emperor gave a feast to which were invited those who were over sixty years of age, whether magistrates or private individuals. In the 50th year of *Ky'ien-lúng* (1785), a similar feast was given, at which the number of guests was much larger; and those of ninety years old were admitted to the same table with the emperor, where, standing, they enjoyed the repast. The emperor also conversed freely with them, and made them handsome presents, including a walking-stick to each.

21. The *Kyau-t'ai-tien*. This throne-pavilion is situated north of the preceding one, and is constructed on the model of the *Hall of True Concord* (No. 4). Here twenty-five of the imperial seals are kept. North of this hall is situated

22. The *Kw'un-ning-kúng*, or Palace of the Empress, having nine rows of dividing columns in length, and

23. The *Kw'un-ning-mun*, or gate to the Empress's palace; behind which is the *Yü-hwá-yöan* or Imperial flower-garden. It is in this palace that the empress resides, and the gardens are prepared as a promenade for that royal personage. This garden is well provided with elegant pavilions, temples and groves. Two of these groves are placed in the middle of two artificial lakes; and another is placed on the summit of an artificial hill, where there is also an artificial cave or grotto, bearing an inscription from an imperial hand, viz., *Yün-yöan*,—the *Source of the Clouds.* To the east of this grove there is an edifice where there is preserved a copy of all the famous books published throughout the empire. On the north this garden is closed by a grand pavilion gate, beyond which may be found

24. The *Shen-wú-mun*, or the *Divine Warrior's gate*, which closes the entrance to the sacred fortress. To the east of this gate may be found a long street, which we shall call No. 26. This street leads to different palaces, which on Hyacinth's plan are numbered 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32. In the palace No. 32 may be found preserved a manuscript copy of the Book of Odes made by the Emperors *Kau-tsúng* and *Hyau-tsúng* of the *Súng* dynasty (A. D. 1127 and 1163), and twelve rolls of drawings illustrating the same book, by the painter *Má-hó*. All these different palaces, which have their denominations inscribed above their grand portals, are separated from each other by streets, and they all face the south. They serve as residences for the heir to the throne and other princes.

East of these palaces may be found a long straight street (No. 33); and east of this the *Néi-kú*, or Imperial Treasury.—Inside the gate called *Ky'in-hau-mun* (35) may be found the temple where sacrifices are offered to the august Heavens. At the southern extremity of the first long street, (25), is the *Tshái-kúng*, or *Purification palace*, whither the emperor repairs for abstinence prior to each grand sacrifice. Here may be seen two warm apartments, one west of the other, and behind these two divisions is the pavilion, also divided into two parts, the western one being arranged for a bedchamber. To the east, beyond another long street, may be found

38. *Yü-ts'ing-kúng, or House-warming-palace.* To the south of this is another pavilion. These two palaces are residences for princes of the imperial family. To the east, beyond the *Ts'ing-yün-mun*, or *Pure-cloud-gate*, may be found the temple where the emperor goes to bless the memory of his deceased parents,—called the *Fúng-sien-tien* (39), whose front is toward the south. These buildings, front and rear, have each seven rows of dividing pillars. In the interior of this temple are placed framed tablets on which are inscribed the names of the emperor's ancestors. Here the emperor repairs on the day prior to the sacrifices, and also when he leaves and réenters the capital.

At the four seasons of the year, and on the 1st and 15th of each month, he places offerings there, which are renewed three times during the twenty-four hours. East of this temple, on the other side of the street, may be seen another palace, called

40. *Ning-sheu-kúng*, or *Peaceful-longevity-palace*, whose walls from north to south are 1,270 feet, and from east to west 360 feet. It has six gates, the principal one is called *Hwáng-kyih-mun*, or *Great-extreme-gate*. It opens to the south. Behind this gate is the pavilion called *Hwáng-kyih-tien*, or *Great-extreme-temple*; then further north is the imperial palace; behind which is a street, which must be crossed, to enter into another hall No. 41; to the north of which is a court (42) for the use of imperial princes.

In the western section may be found a long street, parallel to that in the eastern; and to the west of this street are constructed several palaces (44, 45, 46, 48, 49, and 50), separated by another street (47). All these palaces, which are in perfect symmetry with those in the eastern section, have also their denominations inscribed upon their grand portals, and are separated from each other by streets. They all face to the south. They are occupied by the emperor's ladies. The empress has her own apartments, as before mentioned, at No. 22. It may here be mentioned that under the *Tsheu* dynasty (B.C. 1122 to 255) the ritual allowed to the emperor three wives of the first class; nine of the second class; twenty-seven of the third class; and eighty-one of the fourth class.

At the northern extremity of the second broad street, is a building (51) without a specific designation; and at the southern extremity of the first broad eastern street is a palace (52) where the emperor retires to seek repose after release from state business. This palace is composed of several buildings of various structure.

To the west may be seen two palaces (53, 54) the former having three gates, opening to the east, west and south. Before the south gate are two superb gilt lions. This palace also comprises several buildings, and has a garden. The latter of these palaces is the one to which the emperor, accompanied by the state dignitaries, repairs to compliment the empress dowager, on the anniversary of her birth-day. [This refers to *Ky'ien-lung*, about A.D. 1789]. To the north of this palace may be found another (55), to the north of which is a royal pavilion, and in the same enclosure a theatre. Behind these buildings is an artificial hill of piled rocks. To the north of this is another palace, with a temple called

56. The *Ying-hwá-tien*; it is of Thibetan architecture, and there is planted the *ficus religiosa*, one of the sacred trees of India, called in Sanscrit *bódi*, in Chinese *pú-ti*. It was planted by the empress mother of *Shun-tsúng*, or *Wán-lih*, whose reign was 1573 to 1619—so that it is now more than two centuries old. North of this may be found the temple of the guardian god of the city.

57. The *Tshun-hwáng-miau*, which was built at the expense of the treasury in 1716. Eastward of which is a place for sacrificing to the horse-god. To the east of the city-temple is the north gate of the forbidden city, called *Shun-wú-mun*, or *Divine-warrior's-gate*, north of which is a long building (58), situated between the sacred enclosure and the surrounding canal. The back wall of this building is built on the edge of the canal. It nearly encloses the forbidden city on the east, north and west; and contains large supplies of rice, buckwheat and other provisions, for the use of the palace eunuchs and others, as well as stores of various kinds. Beyond this building is the canal, broad and deep, surrounding the forbidden city. Its perpendicular sides are built up with hewn blocks of granite, and it is carpeted with the *nymphaea*, or water-lily.

The *Imperial city*, will next claim attention.

Q.

We extract the following from the *Times* considering it *à propos* to affairs in the North.

A game of brag is not a very pleasing pastime. Englishmen are no great adepts at the sport, nor do we envy those who possess higher skill at it than ourselves. In the vast majority of cases we are not disposed to take much notice of such attempts at self-glorification on the part of our neighbours. We trust, however, that our readers will not think us very touchy or over-sensitive if we place upon record an expression of our belief that the recent capture of Canton was not effected by twenty valiant Frenchmen, the English naval and military forces there present being mere encumbrances and drawbacks upon the successful efforts of these Gallic Paladins. There has been enough, and perhaps more than enough, said about the "just susceptibilities" of the French nation. Let us for once in a way be permitted to add a word or two about the equally "just susceptibilities" of our own people. True, we are more phlegmatic and less easily roused to a paroxysm of vapouring than more Southern races, but there comes a time when even English patience and indifference give away. Sydney Smith used to say to all practical jokers that there was no saying *a priori* how much melted butter might be introduced into any given gentleman's pocket without causing loss of temper. In the same way toleration of *fanfaronnade* has its limits, and these limits have perhaps now been touched. Now for the story, and let every one judge for himself if a word of remonstrance may not be permitted against the idle and unfounded assertions it contains. Such trumpery, indeed, would not be deserving of serious notice at all, but that the directors of such a journal as the *Journal des Débats* have not excluded it from their columns.

On the 3d of this month a letter was published in the *Journal des Débats*, which stated that on the 28th of December, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the French troops disembarked near Canton, according to agreement, at a place from which it was intended to commence operations. "The English "did not arrive until two hours afterwards, al"though they ought to have been first at the place "of rendezvous in order to assault a neighbouring "fort." Now, we have not, of course, the opportunity of confronting the historian of these impetuous heroes with the English officers who were engaged in this movement, but from the accounts we have received we hold ourselves partially in a condition to deal with the statement. Supposing always we are dealing with the same fact, it appears to have been arranged that the attack was to commence at 9 o'clock—not at 6, nor even at 7. The French officers, in distinct violation of this agreement, and hoping hereby to distinguish themselves, chose to anticipate the hour of the attack. Had they possessed as much experience of Chinese warfare as our people, they would scarcely have hoped to gain much credit by a run at a Chinese fort which had previously been well shelled by the English ships. Their account goes on:—"When the English landed "they found the Chinese dispersed, the village "cleared, and the French marching straight for "the fort." A very notable feat of war, upon their own showing! The Chinese had discharged their uncouth weapons upon the French while they were landing, had taken to their heels, and so the "conquest" of the village cannot be said to have been a very difficult one. "However, "as this part of the operations had been assigned "to them, our Admirals merely sent on 20 "skirmishers to keep down the fire from the em"brasures. The 10 or 12 shots fired by the Chi"nese killed nobody." It is a great comfort to us to know that throughout the operation heroism proved so comfortable a trade to our valiant allies. "The English advanced slowly, sur"rounded the fort, and began to shell it. Mean"while our twenty men got in, expecting to find "the Chinese who had not shown themselves at "the embrasures, and planted the French flag on "the walls. Then, and not till then, the two "thousand English, with a wild hurrah, rushed to "the assault." In other words, the English executed the operation which had been assigned to them in the way in which they have executed it some hundreds of times before in Chinese warfare, and with the usual result. The rush of this score of heroes, however—supposing that it ever took place at all—appears not to have been altogether barren of consequences. We read in our account of a transaction which we presume to be identical with this that some loss of life was suffered by the assailants owing to a premature advance across a line of fire which had been pre-arranged. Such a display of valour would in our own service not improperly be brought under the consideration of a Court-Martial, with unpleasant possibilities to the officers responsible for the infraction of orders. At any rate, take the French account of the matter, it amounts to this:—An English force 2,000 strong had surrounded and were shelling a Chinese fort. The Chinese abandoned it; whereupon some French skirmishers crept on and into the fort before the fire of the assailants was checked. They obtained an entry without difficulty into a fortification from which the enemy had been driven. We add that the whole advance was unduly hastened in consequence of this unsoldierlike movement, the result of which was that some of our own men fell beneath our own fire. The conclusion of the letter is worthy of its general contents:—"The English were greatly dissatisfi"ed; they had nothing to do during this two days "but to occupy the positions won by the French "troops." No account is taken of the slight circumstance that the English fire, and the presence of an overpowering English force upon the ground, may have had some little share in inducing the Chinese to consult valour's better part, and to leave the door open for the twenty French to walk in with no greater risk to themselves than would be incurred in entering a *café* on the Boulevard du Temple at a time of profound peace.

There is a feeling growing up in this country to the effect that we have had enough of this concerted warfare. We trust that our alliance with the French nation may be a long and a sincere one; but if we ever are called upon again to confront a common enemy, let each nation take its own part of the operations, and not interfere with the other. Even while writing upon such an idle and discreditable gasconade as this Chinese business we would not say nor hint a word which could be construed as a disparagement of the real valour and military virtues of the French troops. We claim, however—looking to the page of history—a right to think quite as well of our own. Each nation has its way to victory; let each adhere to its own ideas and traditions. We don't want to open the chapter of boasting and recrimination, but we should be glad if our sailors and soldiers could be spared the annoyance, after all their dangers and fatigues, of being told that somebody else won the day. It will be better so for both nations. For all we have seen yet, Englishmen, will be Englishmen, and Frenchmen Frenchmen, to the end of the chapter. In matters affecting their national pride it is best to keep them apart.

We take the following from the *Friend of India*, and the *Englishman*:—

Peel's Naval Brigade.—The Naval Brigade is about to return to China, and we cannot permit it to leave India without one expression of the public sympathy and appreciation. The *Shannon* arrived in Calcutta on the 30th of last July in the midst of the panics, and on the 27th of August about half her men were proceeding up the Hooghly with great guns, shot, shell and ammunition, to be in as Captain Peel hoped, at the death of Delhi. His desires were not fully accomplished. Many unforeseen accidents arose, he was detained in the river, at Dinapore, and again higher up, and it was not until the Commander-in-Chief was prepared to take the field and relieve Sir Henry Havelock at Lucknow, that the Naval Brigade had sufficient scope given them to display their qualities. But from the 31st of October to the present time they have been actively employed. Their heavy guns have ever been in the front, and the obstacles over which they have managed to drag them are such as none but sailors could have surmounted. The thorough heartiness with which they have thrown themselves into every danger, has even had something of the ludicrous. When ordered to bring their guns up to a fortification, they were never content unless they laid them alongside man-of-war fashion with their muzzles very nearly touching the masonry. What seemed business to the soldiers has been play to the Brigade, and their leader has added new lustre to a name which of itself appeals always to the hearts of Englishmen.

We owe more to our sailors than is at first apparent. The Brigade under Sir William Peel have from force of circumstances been placed prominently before the public, but the services of the Brigade commanded by Captain Sotheby if they have been less brilliant have scarcely been less useful. They saved Sarun from a most dangerous invasion, materially aided the advance of Jung Bahadoor's troops across the Gogra, and contributed not a little to Colonel Rowcroft's recent victory.

Even now it is very doubtful whether, had it not been for the presence of a goodly number of ships in the Hooghly, those Calcutta panic nights would have passed off so harmlessly as they did. Dacca, had it not been for the sailors, we should certainly have lost, and Chittagong would be unsafe without her guard of one hundred men. Our best security at Chybassa is the fifty sailors there stationed; a hundred are protecting Assam; and a hundred more will shortly make Arrah the strongest point in Behar. Seeing then that sailors have been of so much advantage to us during the late rebellion, it is asked on all hands why should we not always have a body upon whom we could draw in an emergency. Manifestly it would be inexpedient to trust always to the crews of our merchant vessels, and whilst an express was on the way to summon some other *Shannon* from the China fleet, a district might be lost. Why should not at least half the squadron on the China station cruise in the Bay of Bengal? The climate would be as healthy, the sea as free from shoals and rocks. There could be no difficulty about getting supplies, and an occasional run to Madras or Calcutta would be as beneficial to the health of the crew as a day's leave at Hongkong. In the event of an European war India may need protection as much as our Chinese colony, and Australia can protect herself. We should then always have at hand an emergent force, trained in the use of artillery, who could bring their heavy guns up to the front as well or even better than regulars. We should obtain a body of men whose presence at or near Calcutta would prevent the recurrence of any of those periodical panics that have now become too common.—*Friend of India*, April 1.

An immense amount of treasure is said to have been taken at Lucknow and the loss of the rebels and of the British appears to have been greater than was anticipated. A few native women have been killed. All of them were killed accidentally except in one instance, in which the woman it appears shot down one of the Lancers; the men were not molesting her but simply passed by the spot where she happened to be standing. She shot the man in the back, and two of this comrades turned round and speared her.—*Ibid.*

The reward offered for the apprehension of Nana Saheb has been doubled. One hundred thousand rupees and a free pardon are now the rewards that will fall to the share of the man who catches the Nana alive, and delivers him up at any Artillery Post, or Camp.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Guthrie the mate of H. M.'s *Shannon* has been killed. He had his head blown off by one of our own mortars before which he rode inadvertently. The Naval Brigade left Lucknow on the 17th for Calcutta. They will embark at once on the *Shannon*, and return to China. Sir W. Peel goes home on account of his wound. The *Shannon* we believe will for a time be commanded by the 2nd Lieutenant, the 1st Lieutenant having received his promotion.—*Ibid.*

The *Hurkaru* mentions that the bore on Tuesday night did considerable damage. H. M.'s steam sloop *Pearl* broke from her moorings, fouled the *Roebuck* and carried away her own bowsprit. The *Inflexible* and *Shannon* rendered every assistance in their power to the *Pearl*. The schooner *Spy* parted from her moorings, and the American ship *Alert* parted her starboard forechain. Native craft suffered severely.—*Ibid*, March 25.

The same journal says that within two months there will be at least one thousand convicts on the Andamans. The ticket-of-leave system will be introduced, and those who conduct themselves well are to have their wives and families forwarded to them at the public expence. In short, the Andaman islands are to be the abode of a sort of happy family, whose head is to be the King of Delhi.—*Ibid.*

The following is from Lucknow, dated 20th March:—

"I was in the Goorkha camp to-day, and heard with a pleasure which I am certain will be equally felt by your readers, that on the previous afternoon Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson had been rescued and brought to General McGregor's tent, by Captain McNeil and Lieutenant Bogle, both of the Bengal Artillery.

"Lucky fellows, how every one envied them. As I could gather from the various accounts of numerous narrators, the facts are these. Captain McNeil and Lieutenant Bogle, were walking through a portion of the city already in our possession, when a native came up to the latter, exhibiting a paper which certified that he was an agent of Sir J. Outram, and requesting protection for his house which was in danger of being looted, and further mentioned that he knew were two Mem Sahibs were. Lieutenant Bogle called out to Captain McNeil, and both at once determined to go to the rescue. Collecting about forty volunteers from among a number of Goorkhas who were in the neighbourhood, they set off at the double guided by Outram's spy, and after going about a mile and a half into a part of the city still in the hands of the enemy, they reached the house of Darogah Wajid Ali in whose Zenana the ladies were residing.

"Captain McNeil entered and demanded the ladies, a few minutes passing without their coming, and fearing treachery, he requested Lieutenant Bogle to guard the gate, and preceded by Wajid Ali went into the Zenana, then up some narrow stairs, and on the threshold of a small room saw two women in native custome, who proved to be those he was in search of.

"Mentioning his name they at once descended, a palanquin was in the courtyard, both of them got into it, four bearers were seized, and with a guard of six Goorkhas, Captain McNeil retraced his steps.

"In the house were a number of Begums, and several native christians, Lieutenant Bogle most gallantly volunteered to remain and guard the house, although he had only thirty four Ghoorkhas, was far way from any support, and a number of the enemy with two guns, headed by a fanatic Moulvie, were reported by Wajid Ali to be in the immediate neighbourhood. At one point as the ladies were escaping, Captain McNeil being behind urging on his small guard, a number of Budmashes with drawn swords rushed towards the palkee, but ran away when they saw an officer with a revolver.

"The promptness of the rescue ensured its success. Wajid Ali was unwilling the ladies should leave, on account of the numbers of the enemy, who, he said, were close at hand, and a party who subsequently visited the house, were fired at from the neighbouring streets.

"Of the feelings of the poor ladies, captives for eight months, I need not write, every one can imagine their delight, too keen for words, nor need I say that every officer in the army would willingly have been in the place of the gallant officers who rescued them.

"The ladies have been well treated, and were well dressed. They owe much to the continued kindness of Darogah Wuzeer Ali.

"The Native Christians have also been rescued."
—*Englishman*, March 30.

A Lucknow correspondent says:—"All was commotion within the City as the several Brigades of the British Army advanced towards the outworks held in force by the manhood of Oude. In the Palace, the Begum, whose whole life had been passed within the secluded precincts of the Harem, distributing conserves and liquid odours to her favorite attendants, was suddenly aroused to a spirit of desperate resistance. The war cloud 'rolling dim' rose over the dense masses of British Infantry, whose glittering bayonets in compact array shone out like so many lines of reflected light. These granite columns, with triumphant tread, rolled back the hordes of mutineers, till the circle of battle had almost environed the entire city. Across ditches and overbreastworks they sprang upon, and struck terror into the hearts of the assassin sepoys. Scattered and broken, these fled in confusion towards the Cawnpore gate, by which the British entered the city. From the window of a semicircular Tower, the favorite courtezans of Wajid Ali (mother of the illegitimate youth who has represented the Royal cause in Oude since the outbreak) looks with intense concern; her pale features lit up with the frenzy of despair. She desires some of the Darogahs to wait upon the Chief Officers in command, with several suits of female attire, and to express Her Highness' wish that these unworthy Commanders would retire to the Zenana, where apartments had been set aside for their use;—that she will go forth in person, and lead the sepoys to battle. Presently the iron hail from several British Batteries, falls, sweeps, and tears, through the Palace. The British Division on the right threatens to cut off all retreat, and the heroic Begum suddenly cools down into a determination to fly. Elephants are provided, and at midnight, the great spirit of the Zenana is a fugitive in the jungles, some miles from Lucknow. She whose fingers had embroidered the cipher of the faithful, on tissues light as woven air,—whose spirit had animated the rebel hordes to resistance, now throwing aside the golden vestments which swept the royal halls, as she inspired the Sirdars of Oude to do battle in her cause, is a flying fugitive pushing towards the frontiers of Nepaul. The silver posted bedstead of the Zenana is changed for a litter of straw, the brilliant blaze of the dozen lighted chandeliers for a hand torch, to scare away the beasts of prey. Around her in small groups are the more immediate attendants, whose duty, according to Mahomedan etiquette, consists in receiving the commands of the admitted favorite of the Zenana. The mother of Maha Rajah Duleep Sing, sought shelter and protection in Nepaul, and the heroine of Lucknow is now on the borders, supplicating assistance in her fallen fortunes. The guiding spirit in Oude was after all a woman whose imprisoned thunder burst over the heads of the cowardly wretches, whose hands were stained with the blood of English mothers, whose gentle and social instincts were those of sweet charity. The tide has turned, the avengers of inhuman atrocities are fairly on the track of the assassin hordes, and however terrible the punishment, Christian Europe will approve the utter annihilation of these black satyrs, who, insensible to the appeal of the wife, and the brothers, trod down their gentle spirits in one confused mass of desolation. How little these assassin sepoys understood Englishmen, when they slaughtered these unoffending creatures, is proved by the care taken to preserve the lives of Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson, who they appear to have preserved with no other object, than to plead for the inmates of the Zenana, when the day of retribution arrived. Our soldiers have one and all proved themselves worthy the fame of the courteous Bayard, or the noble Tremouille, in their conduct towards the wives, sisters, and daughters of men, who have forfeited all claims to consideration at our hands, and whom it is a duty to hunt down and destroy. Sir Colin Campbell has sent flying columns in pursuit of the rebels, but it is a question whether such a host will not necessarily spread themselves over the country, and so leave our efforts at effectual extermination beyond the hope of immediate accomplishment. It appears decidedly a more prudent plan to follow them up with the whole of the Cavalry, which being thrown suddenly upon any fractional portion of the mass which may diverge from the general route, would annihilate them to a certainty. The Infantry closely following up the main body."—*Ibid.*

Cruiser, *H. M. Screw-steam Sloop*, 17 *Guns*, 751 *Tons*, 60 *Horse-power*, 165 *Men*.

Commander,	John Bythesea,	Mar. 4, 1858.
Lieutenants,	George D. Broad,	Sept. 3, 1856.
	F. W. Inglefield,	Jan. 17, 1858.
Master,	William D. Strong,	July 3, 1857.
Paymaster,	Fredk. Penfold,	Feb. 1, 1858.
Assist. Surg.,	Daniel O'Connor,	Aug. 7, 1856.
1st Assist. Engineer,	W. Copps.	
2d do. do.	N. D. Fry.	
3d do. do.	G. Collings.	
Midshpmen,	Viscount Kilcoursie.	
	W. Latham.	
	W. Best.	
	G. Moutray.	
	A. Master.	
Master Assistant,	E. Smith.	
Clerk,	C. Leigh.	

SHIPS OF WAR
In the Gulf of Pechili.

Names	Guns	Rate	Commander
—*British*—			
Bustard (92)….	4	Gun-boat	Lieut. F. W. Hallowes..
Calcutta ……	84	Flag-ship	Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall ……
Cormorant ….	6	Sc-st g-vl	Thos: Saumarez ……
Coromandel ….	5	St-vessel	Lieut. S. Douglas……
Cruiser ……..	17	Sc-st sl	John Bythesea……..
Firm (81)……	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. B. G. W. Nicolas
Furious ……	16	P-wl st-fri	Sherard Osborn, C.B…
Fury ……….	6	P-wl st-vl	C. T. Leckie……….
Hesper ……..	4	Sc-st sto-s	W. H. Fawckner ……
Leven (84) ….	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. J. S. Hudson….
Nimrod ……	6	Sc-st g-vl	Roderick Dew……..
Opossum (94) ..	4	Gun-boat	C. A. Campbell ……
Pique ……..	40	Frigate	Sir F. W. Nicolson, Bart.
Slaney (83) ….	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. A. H. Hoskins..
Staunch (91)….	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. L. Wildman ….
Surprise ……	4	Sc-st vssl	Saml. G. Cresswell ….
—*French*—			
Audacieuse ….	50	Frigate	Vrignaud …………
Avalanche ….	6	Gun-boat	Lafond ………….
Dragonne ……	6	Gun-boat	Brou……………
Durance ……	12	Steamer	Trébuchet ………
Fusée ……..	6	Gun-boat	de Carpégna……….
Meurthe ……	12	Steamer	Dariès ………….
Mitraille ……	6	Gun-boat	Berranger ………
Némésis ……	50	Frigate	Rr.-Adm: R. de Genouilly Reynaud …………
Phlégéton ….	8	Steamer	Lévêque …………
Primauguet ….	8	Steamer	Thoyon …………
Rémi ……..	..	Ch-str	Laen……………
—*American*—			
Antelope ……	..	Ch-str	Lynch …………
Minnesota ….	41	St-frigate	S. F. DuPont ……..
Mississippi ….	13	St-frigate	Wm. C. Nicholson ….
—*Russian*—			
America ……	6	Steamer	Chihachoff ………

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA. ………………	$ 2:00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to.,………………	10:00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,………..	10:00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,………..	10:00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,……….	2:00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,……….	2:00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo.,……..	1:00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo.,………….	1:00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ….	2:00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,….	1:50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT," …………….	0:50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,…………………	1:00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0:50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, …………………	0:75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs,……………	1:00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ……..	0:50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,……………	1:00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,……..	2:00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ………………	2:00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,……………	3:00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for …………………….	1:00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese,….	2:00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER,….	2:00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English,………………….	2:00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ……………	2:00

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn …………	sloop…….	..12..	…. 125..	……..	A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (survg) …….	frigate ……	..26..	…. 160..	……..	Robt. Jenkins
Algerine (85) …….	gun boat ….	.. 2..	……50..	….80..	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store) …….	ship …….	…….	………..	……..	
Assistance …….	steamer ….	.. 6..	………..	.. 400..	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer (79) …….	gun boat ….	.. 2..	……37..	….60..	Lieut John Jenkins
Belleisle …….	hospital ship	.. 6..	…. 100..	……..	J. R. Rodd
Bittern (Tender to Tribune)..	sloop…….	…….	………..	……..	
Bustard (92) …….	gun boat ….	.. 4..	……37..	….60..	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta …….	flag ship ….	..84..	…. 720..	……..	Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall, C.B.
Camilla…….	sloop…….	..16..	…. 130..	……..	Geo. T. Colville
Clown (72) …….	gun boat ….	.. 2..	……37..	….40..	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant …….	sc st gun vessel	.. 6..	…. 91..	.. 200..	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel …….	st vessel ….	.. 5..	…. 60..	.. 150..	Lieut S. Douglas
Cruiser …….	sc st sloop ..	..17..	…. 165..	….60..	John Bythesea
Dove (96) …….	gun boat ….	.. 2..	……37..	….60..	James H. Kerr, Master Commanding
Drake (97) …….	..do…….	.. 2..	……50..	….40..	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk …….	sloop…….	..12..	…. 125..	……..	John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor …….	st yatch ….	.. 4..	………..	……..	Lieut John Ward
Esk …….	sc st corvette	..21..	…. 240..	.. 250..	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm (81)…….	gun boat ….	.. 3..	…. 45..	….60..	B. G. W. Nicolas
Forester (87) …….	..do…….	.. 2..	……50..	….60..	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious …….	pad-whl st frig	..16..	…. 220..	.. 400..	Sherard Osborn, C.B.
Fury…….	pad-whl st sl	.. 6..	…. 165..	.. 515..	C. T. Leckie
Haughty (89) …….	gun boat ….	.. 2..	……50..	….60..	Lieut William B. Paull
Hercules …….	hospital ….	..10..	…. 25..	……..	Dr. Burn
Hesper (store-ship) …….	sc st ship ….	.. 4..	…. 54..	.. 120..	W. H. Fawckner, Master Commanding
Highflyer …….	sc st corvette	..21..	…. 240..	.. 250..	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.
Hornet…….	sc st sloop ..	..17..	…. 160..	.. 60..	W. M. Dowell
Inflexible…….	pad-whl st sl	.. 6..	…. 165..	.. 378..	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus (76) …….	gun boat ….	.. 2..	…. 37..	….40..	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel (69)…….	..do…….	.. 2..	…. 37..	….40..	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee (82) …….	..do…….	.. 3..	……50..	….80..	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven (84) …….	..do…….	.. 5..	……54..	….80..	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Melville …….	depôt ship ..	…….	………..	……..	
Minden …….	store ship….	.. 4..	…. 27..	……..	Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin …….	ship …….	..50..	…. 500..	……..	Commondore the Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger …….	sc st ship ….	..13	…. 230..	.. 400..	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane, C.B.
Nimrod …….	sc st gun vessel	.. 6..	…. 110..	.. 180..	Roderick Dew
Opossum (94) …….	gun boat ….	.. 4..	……43..	….60..	Colin A. Campbell
Pique …….	frigate ……	..40..	…. 350..	……..	Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Plover (86) …….	gun boat ….	.. 2..	……50..	….60..	Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte …….	barrack ship..	12..	………..	……..	Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'ding
Sampson …….	pad-whl st frig	.. 6..	…. 200..	.. 467..	Geo. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil …….	sc st ship ….	..70..	…. 640..	.. 400..	A. C. Key, C.B.
Slaney (83) …….	gun boat ….	.. 5..	……50..	….80..	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Starling (93) …….	..do…….	.. 2..	……50..	….60..	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch (91) …….	..do…….	.. 3..	……39..	….60..	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise …….	sc st vessel ..	.. 4..	…. 91..	.. 200..	Saml. G. Cresswell
Tribune …….	sc st frigate ..	..31..	…. 340..	.. 300..	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano (Factory) …….	pad-whl st vesl	.. 3..	…. 51..	.. 140..	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Watchful (75) …….	gun boat ….	.. 2..	……37..	….40..	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock (73) …….	..do…….	.. 2..	……37..	….40..	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
French.					
Avalanche …….	gun boat ….	.. 6..	………..	……..	Lafond
Audacieuse …….	frigate ……	..50..	………..	……..	Vrignaud
Capricieuse …….	corvette ….	..32..	………..	……..	d'Abboville
Catinat…….	steamer ….	..12..	………..	……..	de Ville sur Arce
Dragonne…….	gun boat ….	.. 6..	………..	……..	Brou
Durance …….	steamer ….	..12..	………..	……..	Trébuchet
Fusée …….	gun boat ….	.. 6..	………..	……..	de Carpégna
Lily …….	steamer ….	…….	………..	……..	Borelli
Marceau …….	..do…….	.. 8..	………..	……..	de Lamotte
Mitraille …….	gun boat ….	.. 6..	………..	……..	Berranger
Meurthe …….	steamer ….	..12..	………..	……..	Dariès
Némésis …….	frigate ……	..50..	………..	……..	Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus …….	brig …….	..20..	………..	……..	Thierry
Phlégéton…….	steamer ….	.. 8..	………..	……..	Lévêque
Primauguet…….	..do…….	.. 8..	………..	……..	Thoyon
American.					
Minnesota …….	steam frigate	..41..	…. 588..	.. 430..	S. F. DuPont
Mississippi …….	steam frigate	..13..	…. 300	……..	Wm C. Nicholson
San Jacinto…….	steamer ….	..13..	…. 218..	……..	Commodore J. Tatnall Henry H. Bell
Portuguese.					
Amazona…….	lorcha ……	.. 6..	…. 96	……..	Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego …….	brig …….	..20..	…. 120..	……..	Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa …….	steamer ….	..18..	………..	……..	Faldus
Russian.					
America …….	steamer ….	.. 6..	…. 62..	.. 150..	Chihachoff

N.B—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	SAILED	CARGO	CONSIGNEES
May 14	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Hongkong	May 3	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 15	Aden	B. str	812	Bernard	Hongkong Amoy	.. 10 .. 12	Mails, Op. &c	E. Warden, P and O. Agent
.. 15	Beverley	B. bark	462	Carter	Swatow	.. 7	Sugar, &c	A. R. Tilby
.. 15	Bailly de Suffren	Fr. sh.	537	Chenillez	Hongkong	Apr 24	Sundries	Vaucher, Frères
.. 17	Shanghae	Sp. bg.	264	Galdiz	Manila	.. 8	do	P J. S. Loureiro
.. 17	Justina	Du bg.	235	Meyer	Amoy	.. 26	do	Gilman and Co
.. 20	Frisia Westphalia	Ha bk.	459	Peters	Hongkong	May 3	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Cruiser [H.M.	sc-st sl		Bythesea	Gulf of Pechell	.. 15		
.. 20	Hellespont	B str.	330	Crockett	Hongkong	.. 13	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co

DEPARTURES
From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
May 14	Ocean	Bre.bg	209	Farrelmann	Bangkok	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 14	Red Riding Hood	B. ship	720	Rossiter	New York	Tea & Su	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 15	Johannes Anthonius	Du. sh	720	Metz	Batavia	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 15	Susanne & Elizabeth	Du bk.	398	Ouweland	Batavia	do	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 16	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Amoy & H'kong	Silk & Su	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 18	Preciosa	Sp. bk.	254	Lizarza	Amoy & Manila	do	P. J. S. Loureiro
.. 19	Laura	Old. bk	500	Miesegades	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Arcadia	A. ship	705	Sherman	Macao	do	Russell and Co
.. 20	Cornubia	B. bark	459	Ellison	Amoy	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 20	James Lemon	B. ship	485	Macauley	Swatow	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 20	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Ningpo	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR
And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Aden	May 15	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent ..	Hongkong	30th inst*
Algonquin	May 1	A. bark	649	Gibbs	Wetmore, Williams and Co….	New York	Early
Aliquis	Apr 20	B. ship	1125	Paine	Jardine, Matheson and Co ….	Hongkong	cld 21st
Bailly de Suffren	May 15	Fr. sh.	537	Chenillez	Vaucher, Frères …………	Hongkong	31st inst
Beverley	May 15	B bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby ……………		
Bordelaise	May 3	Fr. bk.	273	Lubis	Holliday, Wise and Co ……	Manila	cld 21st
Carausius	Feb 14	B. ship	510	Capon	E. Warden ……………		
Cossack	Apr 19	A. bark	586	Ballard	Russell and Co …………		
Frisia Westphalia	May 20	Ha. bk	459	Peters	Wm. Pustau and Co ……..		
Hafis	Mar 14	Ha. bk	499	Hinrichsen	Harkort and Co …………	Ningpo	cld 17th
Hannibal	May 2	Ha. sch	142	Livoni	Wm. Pustau and Co ……..	Ningpo	cld 11th
Hellespont	May 20	B. str.	330	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co ….		
John Masterman	Apr 19	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co ….	Amoy	cld 21st
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co ……		
Julia	May 1	B. ship	477	Miller	Shaw, Bland and Co ……..	London	
Justina	May 17	Du bg	235	Meyer	Gilman and Co………….		
Lizzie Jarvis	May 7	N.G. sh	422		Order ………………..		
Malabar	May 6	Ha. bk	322	Möller	Siemssen and Co…………		
Maria	May 3	A. ship	397	Bursly	Blenkin, Rawson and Co ….		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby ……………		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Artis	Captain ………………		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moodie	A. R. Tilby ……………		
Nimrod		B. bark	331		David Sassoon, Sons and Co ..		
Progressive Age	May 9	A. bark	296	Holmes	Russell and Co …………		
Queensberry	May 7	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co…….	London	
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co …………		
Shanghae	May 17	Sp. bg.	264	Galdiz	P. J. S. Loureiro …………		
Sorata	May 12	B. bark	373	Richardson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co ….		
Spartan	Apr 25	B. ship	655	Storey	Harkort and Co ……….	H'kong, Macao & Whampoa	To-day
Tartar	Apr 27	A. ship	573	Mix	Wetmore, Williams and Co….		
Wild Wave	May 12	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Moncreiff, Grove and Co ……	Fuchau	Indt.

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Highflyer …………….	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	260	C F A Shadwell, C B ……	250

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Dennis Hill, 23rd Dec; Wellington, 15th do.; Mirage, 9th Feby.; Challenger, 4th March; and Assyrian, 15th do.

From *Liverpool*—Spirit of the Age, 27th Jany.; Stornoway, 24th Feby.; and Bramah, 19th March.

From *Sunderland*—Troas, 15th March. From *New York*—Urania, 22d Dec.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
……………1844-45,……………	…………	…………	3,800,627	6,433
……………1845-46,……………	…………	…………	12,459,988	15,192
……………1846-47,……………	…………	…………	12,494,140	15,972
……………1847-48,……………	…………	…………	15,711,142	21,176
……………1848-49,……………	…………	…………	18,303,071	18,134
……………1849-50,……………	…………	…………	22,363,370	15,237
……………1850-51,……………	…………	…………	36,722,540	17,243
……………1851-52,……………	…………	…………	57,675,000	20,631
……………1852-53,……………	…………	…………	69,431,000	28,076
……………1853-54,……………	…………	…………	50,343,847	58,319
……………1854-55,……………	45,385,816	31,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
……………1855-56,……………	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
……………1856-57,……………	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
…. 1847-48, ….	………	………	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	…..
…. 1848-49, ….	………	………	12,310,362	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
…. 1849-50, ….	………	………	13,867,497	13,167	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	455
…. 1850-51, ….	………	………	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	230
…. 1851-52, ….	………	………	31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	294
…. 1852-53, ….	………	………	38,064,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	321
…. 1853-54, ….	………	………	29,556,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,054
…. 1854-55, ….	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,308	23,738,681	…..
…. 1855-56, ….	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,185
…. 1856-57, ….	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July,* 1856, *to 30th June,* 1857, *Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct), ………………	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,723*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND……….	…………	…………	…………	35,758*
AUSTRALIA, ………………………	286,144	184,576	470,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,………	…………	275,026	275,026	………
THE CONTINENT, …………………	1,195,905	303,043	1,498,948	………
THE UNITED STATES, ………………	351,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total ………………	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From 1st July,* 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
	Total from 1st July to 31st Dec.	1857	—in 27 ships	13,737,311	2,531,186	16,268,797	[illegible]
Jan 10	Britannia…………….	552	London……	653,500	15,100	668,600	[illegible]
.. 15	Harkaway …………	898	London……	734,619	296,69[illegible]	1,031,315	[illegible]
.. 16	Harwood ………….	462	London……	407,502	91,325	498,827	516
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester……….	373	London……	424,039	7,882	431,921	41
.. 12	Vanguard………….	626	London……	604,900	139,100	744,000	78
.. 15	Anglo Saxon ……….	700	London……	635,318	217,592	852,910	621
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson …….	944	London……	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	857
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid ……….	399	London……	354,568	199,179	553,747	25
.. 16	Tung-yu …………..	1136	London……	952,227	401,549	1,353,776	34
.. 23	Herculean …………	530	London……	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.. 23	Invincible …………	657	London……	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	227
.. 29	Hoang Ho …………	600	London……	375,689	333,481	709,170	………
Apr 10	Sea Star, …………..	590	London……	598,381	137,296	735,677	[illegible]
.. 15	Cheburto …………..	408	London……	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.. 16	Star of the East …….	1219	London……	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.. 19	Confucius………….	510	London……	447,516	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 12	Excelsior ………….	682	London……	185,465	557,275	742,740	[illegible]

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk Peculs*	*Other Silk*	*Silk piece Goods Pieces*
	Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels ………			230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,435
Jan 9	Surprise ……	1261	New York	………	1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10	………	………
.. 13	Endeavor……	1137	..do….	………	1,096,500	1,096,500	………	………	600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing ….	1174	..do….	………	1,149,450	1,149,450	………	………	………
.. 12	Canvass Back ..	731	..do….	………	766,748	766,748	18:74	………	250
Mar 29	Union ……..	1042	..do….	28,575	789,254	817,829	16:75	………	………
Apr 11	Robin Hood….	1181	..do….	………	1,120,828	1,120,828	30:40	………	200
.. 29	Howqua ……	581	..do….	………	491,000	491,000	15:96	………	………
May 8	Edith Rose ….	510	..do….	………	506,200	506,200	10:36	………	390
.. 14	Red Riding Hood	720	..do….	56,312	882,749	939,061	………	………	………

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*
Jan 30	Cambalu ………………	456	Montreal ………..	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct). From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*
Oct 4	Afrika ………………	362	Sydney…………	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca ………………	243	Melbourne *viâ* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuella ……………	403	Sydney …………	………	………	392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT. *From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Oct 25	Wynaud ……..	521	Rotterdam *viâ* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	………
Nov 22	Mansart ……..	555	Havre …………	324,230	96,717	420,947	98
Feb 18	Cæsarowitch ….	580	Cronstadt ………	253,172	………	253,172	………

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July,* 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
	Total from 1st July to 31st Dec.,	1857	—in 20 vessels……………………	20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.,……….	700	……………Hongkong ……………	167
.. 8	Rémi, str., …………	322	……………do……………	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	……………do……………	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.,……….	700	……………do……………	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str., …….	330	……………do……………	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str., ……….	750	……………do……………	760
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	……………do……………	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str., ……….	450	……………do……………	397
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	……………do……………	971
.. 31	Yang-tze, str.,……….	700	……………do……………	22
Apr 3	Hellespont, str., …….	330	……………do……………	100
.. 4	Formosa, str., ……….	750	……………do……………	1,397
.. 15	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	……………do……………	1,262
.. 19	Yang-tze, str.,……….	700	……………do……………	894
.. 27	Aden, str., …………	812	……………do……………	2,274
.. 28	Hellespont, str., …….	330	……………do……………	234
May 14	Formosa, str., ……….	750	……………do……………	1,998
.. 16	Yang-tze, str.,……….	700	……………do……………	154

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels;*—Six Months, *Eight Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels:*—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.;*—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael;*—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can.* One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]